

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

OF

MIREILLE MAUBRU

FOR

DIRECT DYE COMPOSITION FOR THE HAIR,
COMPRISING A CROSSLINKED POLYMER CONTAINING ACRYLIC UNITS AND
C₁₀-C₃₀ ALKYL ACRYLATE UNITS

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**DIRECT DYE COMPOSITION FOR THE HAIR,
COMPRISING A CROSSLINKED POLYMER CONTAINING ACRYLIC UNITS AND
C₁₀-C₃₀ ALKYL ACRYLATE UNITS**

This is a continuation-in-part of application Serial No. 09/068,964, filed May 20,
1998, which is a U.S. National Phase application of PCT/FR97/00885, filed May 20,
1997, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The invention relates to a composition for dyeing the hair, comprising at least
one direct dye and at least one crosslinked polymer containing acrylic units and C₁₀-C₃₀
alkyl acrylate units.

It is known to dye hair fibres with direct dye compositions according to a so-
called "direct dyeing" process which consists in applying to the fibres dye molecules
which have an affinity for the said fibres, in leaving them to stand on the fibres and then
in rinsing the fibres. The resulting colorations are temporary or semi-permanent
colorations depending on the nature of the interactions between the direct dyes and the
hair fibre, and their desorption from the surface and/or from the core of the fibre.

In order to facilitate the application of such dye compositions to the hair, in
particular to prevent them from running down the forehead and the face or beyond the
point of application initially chosen, when they are applied or during the exposure time
required for dyeing, the viscosity of the compositions is conventionally increased using
crosslinked polyacrylic acid (thickener). However, dye compositions based on direct
dyes and on crosslinked polyacrylic acid no longer prove to be sufficiently satisfactory
as regards their dyeing properties after they have been stored for a certain period at a
temperature below room temperature, for example below 10°C, and in particular at

about 4°C. Thus, it is observed that compositions stored under such conditions give rise to a weaker rise of the direct dye on the hair and thus have an insufficient dyeing power.

The present invention aims to solve the above problem, i.e. to propose a means which makes it possible to preserve the dyeing power of dye compositions containing a direct dye, for compositions liable to be stored at low temperatures, in particular at temperatures below 10°C.

After considerable research conducted in this matter, the Applicant has now discovered that it is possible to preserve the dyeing power of direct dye compositions if an effective amount of a crosslinked polymer containing acrylic units and C₁₀-C₃₀ alkyl acrylate units is added to these compositions.

Even after relatively prolonged storage at temperatures below 10°C, and in particular close to 4°C, compositions with good dyeing power and whose rise on the hair is very satisfactory are obtained.

This discovery forms the basis of the present invention.

The subject of the present invention is thus a cosmetic composition for dyeing the hair, of the type comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable support which is suitable for dyeing, at least one direct dye, characterized in that it also comprises at least one crosslinked polymer containing acrylic units and C₁₀-C₃₀ alkyl acrylate units.

The subject of the present invention is also the use of a crosslinked polymer

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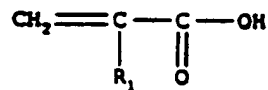
containing acrylic units and C₁₀-C₃₀ alkyl acrylate units in, or for the manufacture of, a direct dye composition for the hair comprising at least one direct dye, in order to improve the conservation of the dyeing power of the said composition, in particular after storage below about 10°C, and especially at about 4°C.

5 The invention also relates to a process for improving the conservation of the dyeing power, in particular after storage below about 10°C, and especially at about 4°C, of a dye composition for the hair comprising at least one direct dye, this process consisting in introducing an effective amount of at least one crosslinked polymer containing acrylic units and C₁₀-C₃₀ alkyl acrylate units into the said composition.

10 Lastly, the invention relates to a process for dyeing hair using the compositions with improved properties in accordance with the invention.

 However, other characteristics, aspects, objects and advantages of the invention will become even more apparent on reading the description and the examples which follow.

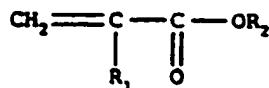
15 According to the invention, the term acrylic units is understood to denote units of structure



in which R₁ denotes H or CH₃ or C₂H₅, i.e. acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or ethacrylic

acid units.

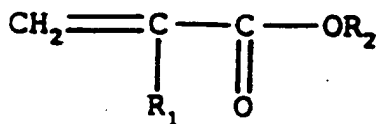
The term alkyl acrylate units is also understood to denote units of structure:



in which R₁ denotes H or CH₃ or C₂H₅, i.e. acrylate, methacrylate or ethacrylate units, R₂ denoting a C₁₀-C₃₀, preferably C₁₂-C₂₂, alkyl radical.

5 The crosslinked polymer(s) containing acrylic units and C₁₀-C₃₀ alkyl acrylate units, which can be used in the context of the present invention, can more particularly denote a terpolymer of a mixture of monomers essentially comprising:

- (a) an acrylic, methacrylic or ethacrylic, but preferably acrylic or methacrylic, acid,
- (b) an acrylate of formula:



10 in which R₁ denotes H or CH₃ or C₂H₅, but preferably H or CH₃, and R₂ denotes an alkyl radical having from 10 to 30 carbon atoms, and preferably from 12 to 22 carbon atoms, and

(c) a crosslinking polymerizable monomer containing a group $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C} <$

with at least one other polymerizable

group in which the unsaturated bonds are not conjugated with each other.

Acrylates in accordance with the invention comprise, for example, lauryl acrylate, stearyl acrylate, decyl acrylate, isodecyl acrylate, dodecyl acrylate, and the corresponding methacrylates, lauryl methacrylate, stearyl methacrylate, decyl methacrylate, isodecyl methacrylate and dodecyl methacrylate.

5 Crosslinking polymerizable monomers of the type (c) are, for example, and preferably, polyallyl ethers such as, in particular, polyallylsucrose and polyallylpentaerythritol.

Crosslinked polymers of this type are well known; they are prepared and described in US patents 3,915,921 and 4,509,949.

10 According to the invention, it is more particularly possible to use (i) those which consist of 95 to 60% by weight of acrylic units, from 4 to 40% by weight of acrylate units and from 0.1 to 6% by weight of crosslinking monomer of type (c) or (ii) those which consist of 98 to 96% by weight of acrylic units, from 1 to 4% by weight of acrylate units and from 0.1 to 0.6% by weight of crosslinking monomer of type (c).

15 Among the abovementioned crosslinked polymers, the products sold by the company Goodrich under the trade names Pemulen TR1, Pemulen TR2, Carbopol 1342, and even more preferably Pemulen TR1, are most particularly preferred according to the invention.

20 The crosslinked polymers containing acrylic units and C₁₀-C₃₀ alkyl acrylate units described above are used in the dye composition according to the invention in

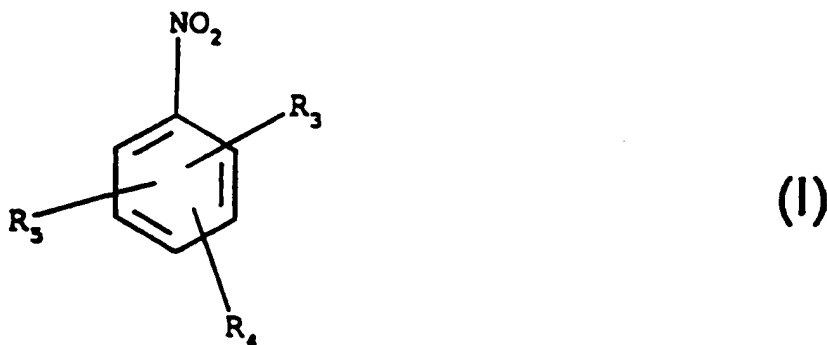
proportions which can range from about 0.05 to about 5% by weight, and preferably from about 0.1 to about 3% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

The direct dyes which can be used in the dye composition according to the present invention are direct dyes in the sense defined above, that is to say dyes which
5 can be used in a standard direct dyeing process.

Among those used conventionally, mention may be made of nitrobenzene dyes such as nitrophenylenediamines, nitrodiphenylamines, nitroanilines, nitrophenols or nitrophenol ethers, nitropyridines, anthraquinone, mono- or diazo, triarylmethane, azine, acridine and xanthene dyes or alternatively metalliferous dyes.

10 The direct dyes more particularly preferred according to the invention are chosen from the following:

i) the nitrobenzene dyes of formula (I) below:



in which:

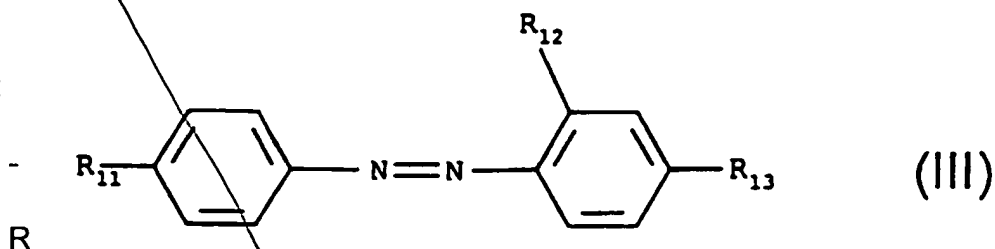
- R₃ denotes an NH₂ radical, an amino radical monosubstituted with an alkyl,

amino,
iii) the azo dyes of formula (III) below:

in

which:

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SM

11 denotes a nitro or amino radical or an amino

radical mono- or disubstituted with alkyls,

- R₁₂ denotes hydrogen or an alkyl radical,

10

- R₁₃ denotes an amino radical or an amino radical mono- or disubstituted with monohydroxyalkyls,

it being understood that the alkyl and alkoxy radicals mentioned above in formulae (I), (II), and (III) are C₁-C₄ and that they can be linear or branched, and the cosmetically acceptable salts of all these compounds.

15

The term C₁-C₄ is understood to refer in particular to the methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl and tert-butyl radicals.

The expression cosmetically acceptable salts is understood more particularly to denote the hydrochlorides, hydrobromides and sulphates.

Even more advantageously, according to the present invention, it is preferred to use the following direct dyes:

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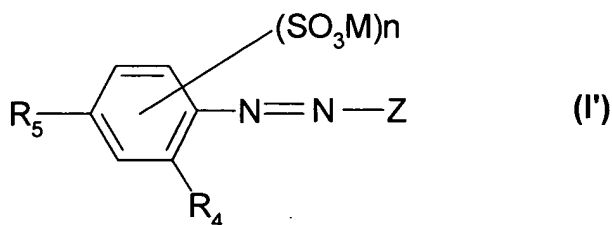
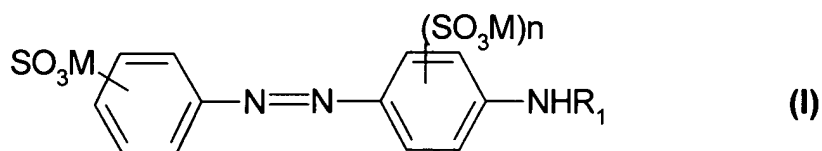
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- 1-amino-2-nitro-4-N-(β -hydroxyethyl)amino-5- methylbenzene,
- 1,4,5,8-tetraaminoanthraquinone,
- 1,4-bis-N-N'-[(β , γ -dihydroxypropyl)amino]- anthraquinone,
- 1,4,4-N-tris(β -hydroxyethyl)-1,4-diamino-2-nitro- benzene,
- 5 - 1-N-(β -hydroxyethyl)amino-2-nitro-4-aminobenzene,
- 1-hydroxy-3-nitro-4-aminobenzene,
- 1-hydroxy-3-nitro-4-N-(β -hydroxyethyl)aminobenzene,
- 1- β -hydroxyethyloxy-3-methylamino-4-nitrobenzene,
- 1-methylamino-2-nitro-5- β , γ -dihydroxypropyloxy- benzene,
- 10 - 1-N-(β -aminoethyl)amino-2-nitro-4- β -hydroxyethyloxy- benzene,
- 4-[N-ethyl-N-(β -hydroxyethyl)amino]-1-N-(β -hydroxy- ethyl)amino-2-nitrobenzene,
- 1-(4'-aminodiphenylazo)-2-methyl-4-N-bis(β -hydroxy- ethyl)aminobenzene,
- 1-methoxy-3-N-(β -aminoethyl)amino-4-nitrobenzene,
- 1-amino-2-nitro-4-N-(β -hydroxyethyl)aminobenzene,
- 15 - 1-amino-2-nitro-4-N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)aminobenzene,
- 1,4-N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)amino-2-nitrobenzene,
- 1-amino-2-N-(β -hydroxyethyl)amino-5-nitrobenzene,
- 1,4-diaminoanthraquinone,

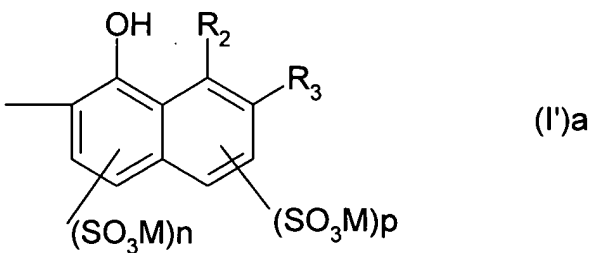
and the cosmetically acceptable salts thereof.

The direct dyes may also be in the form of acid or cationic azo or anthraquinone

dyes. In one embodiment of the present invention, the acid azo dyes are represented by formulae (I) and (I') below:

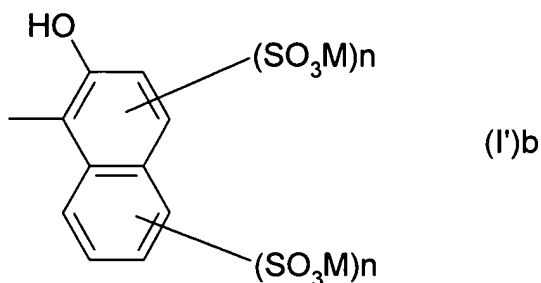


5 in which Z denotes (I')a or (I')b:



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in which:

n denotes zero or 1,

p denotes zero, 1 or 2,

M denotes H or an alkali or alkaline-earth counterion, an organic amine which may be hydroxylated or not hydroxylated, or ammonia,

R₁ denotes H, C₁-C₄ alkyl radical or cycloalkylaryl radical,

R₂ denotes H, -NH₂, -HN-CO-CH₃, or -NHSO₂ phenyl radicals

R₃ denotes H, or a -N=N-(para-nitrophenyl) radical,

R₄ denotes a H, C₁-C₄ alkyl radical, C₁-C₄ alkoxy radical, or forms a naphthalenyl ring with the adjacent carbon atom which is unsubstituted of the phenyl group,

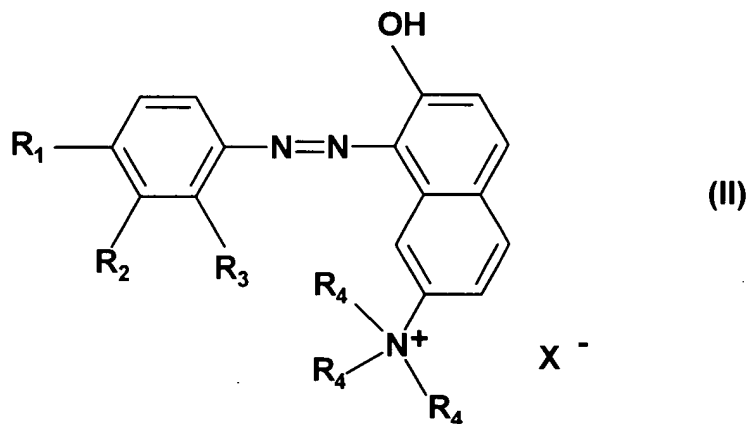
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R₅ denotes H, C₁-C₄ alkyl radical, SO₃Na, -NH₂, -HN-CO-CH₃, or -NO₂ radicals, and in which at least one -SO₃M group is present in formulae (I), (I')a and (I')b.

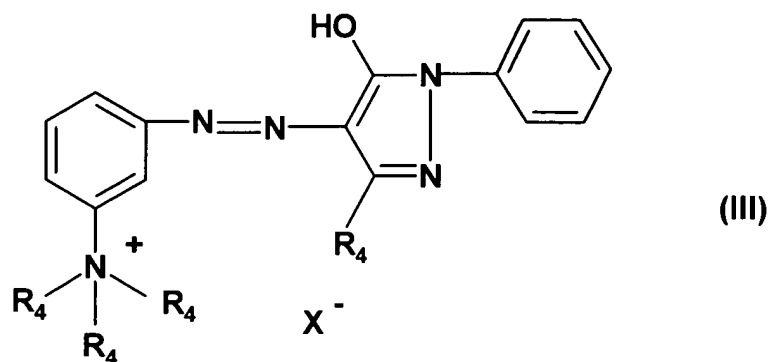
The direct dyes may be in the form of cationic azo dyes represented by formulae (II), (III), (IV), (V), (VI), (VI'), (VII) and their mesomeric forms. These dyes can

5 be chosen from the following:

(i) dyes of formulae (II) and (III) below:



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in which:

R_1 denotes H or $-NH_2$,

R_2 denotes H or $-NO_2$

R_3 denotes H or $-NO_2$ or an C_1 - C_4 alkoxy radical

R_4 denotes a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical,

X^- denotes an anion preferably chosen from chloride, methyl sulphate and

acetate;

(ii) dyes of formulae (IV), (V), (VI), (VI'), (VII) below:

a) the compounds of formula (IV) below:

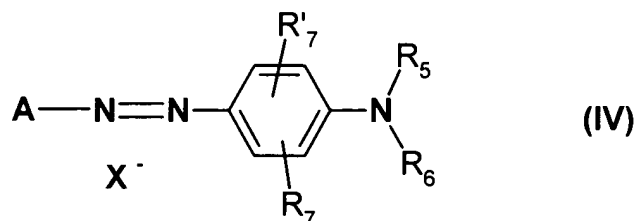
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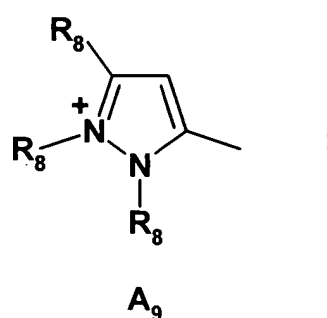
in which:

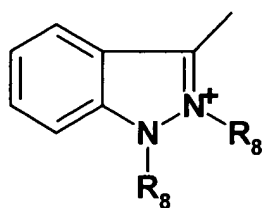
R_5 and R_6 , which may be identical or different, denote a hydrogen atom, C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals which can have a substituent chosen from -CN, -OH and -NH₂ radicals, and a 4'-aminophenyl radical, or form, with a carbon atom of the benzene ring, a heterocycle, oxygenated and/or nitrogenated and optionally having at least one substituent chosen from C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals,

R_7 and R'_7 which may be identical or different, denote a hydrogen atom, halogen atoms chosen from chlorine, bromine, iodine and fluorine, and cyano, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, or acetyloxy radicals,

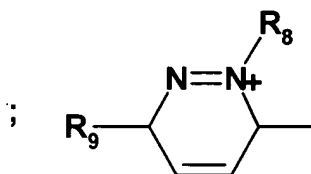
X^- denotes an anion preferably chosen from chloride, methyl sulphate and acetate;

A is a group chosen from structures A₁ to A₁₉ below:

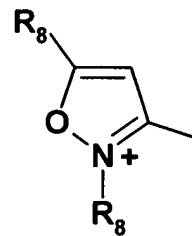




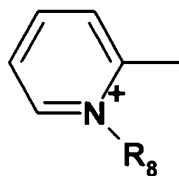
A₁₀



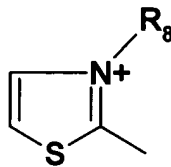
A₁₁



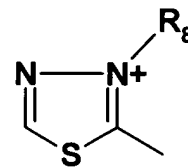
A₁₂



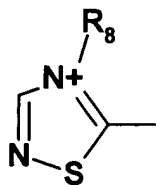
A₁₃



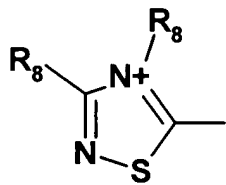
A₁₄



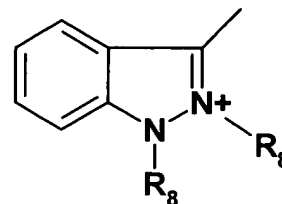
A₁₅



A₁₆



A₁₇



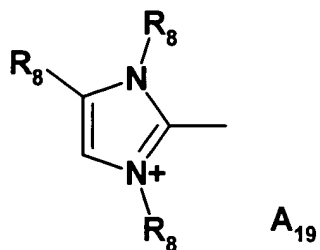
A₁₈

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and



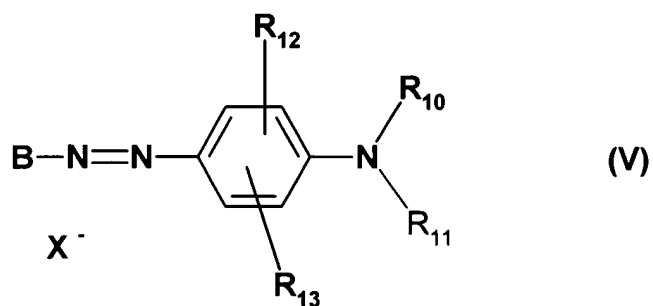
in which,

R_8 denotes C_1 - C_4 alkyl radicals which can be substituted with a hydroxyl radical

and

R_9 denotes C_1 - C_4 alkoxy radicals,

b) the compounds of formula (V) below:



in which:

R_{10} denotes hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl radicals,

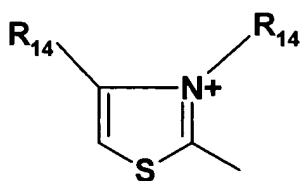
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R_{11} denotes hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyls optionally having a substituent chosen from -CN and amino radicals, and a 4'-aminophenyl radical, or forms with R_{10} a heterocycle, oxygenated and/or nitrogenated and optionally having at least one substituent chosen from C_1 - C_4 alkyl radicals,

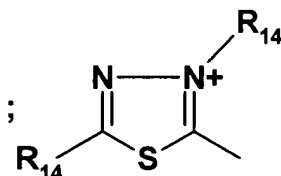
5 R_{12} and R_{13} , which may be identical or different, denote a hydrogen atom, halogen atoms, such as bromine, chlorine, iodine or fluorine, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, or -CN radicals,

X^- denotes an anion preferably chosen from chloride, methyl sulphate and acetate;

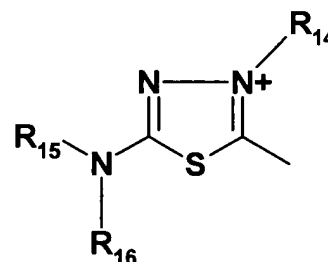
10 B is a group chosen from structures B1 to B6 below:



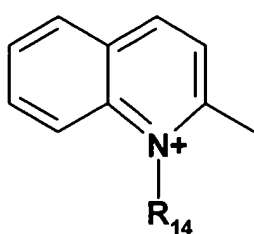
B1



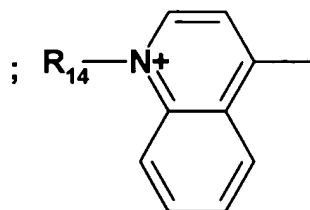
B2



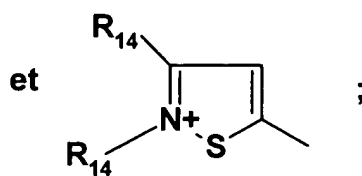
B3



B4



B5



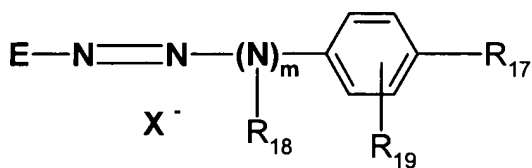
B6

in which,

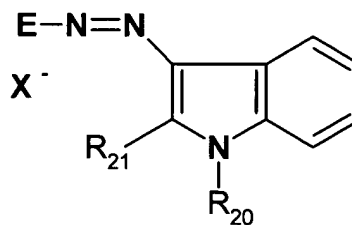
R₁₄ denotes C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals, and

R₁₅ and R₁₆, which may be identical or different, denote a hydrogen atom or
5 C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals;

c) the compounds of formulae (VI) and (VI') below:



(VI)



(VI')

in which:

R₁₇ denotes a hydrogen atom, C₁-C₄ alkoxy radicals, halogen atoms, such as bromine, chlorine, iodine and fluorine, or unsubstituted and substituted amino radicals,

R₁₈ denotes a hydrogen atom, C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals, or forms with a carbon atom of the benzene ring, a heterocycle which is optionally oxygenated and optionally having at least a substituent chosen from C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals,

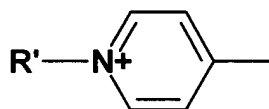
R₁₉ denotes a hydrogen atom and halogen atoms, such as bromine, chlorine, iodine and fluorine,

R₂₀ and R₂₁, which may be identical or different, denote a hydrogen atom and C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals,

m is zero or 1,

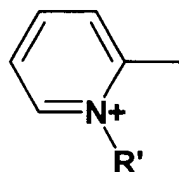
X⁻ denotes an anion preferably chosen from chloride, methyl sulphate and acetate;

E is a group chosen from structures E1 to E8 below:



E1

;



;

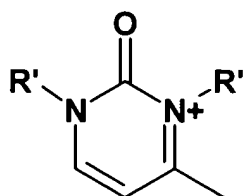
E2

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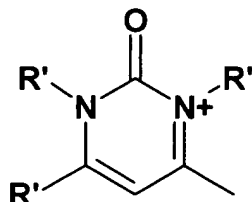
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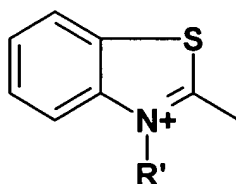
E3



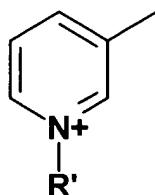
E4



E5

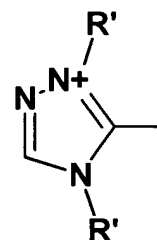


E6



E7

and



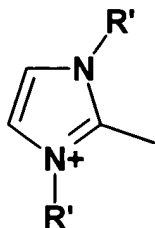
E8

in which,

R' denotes C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals,

when m is 0, then E can also be a group of structure E9 below:

5



E9

in which,

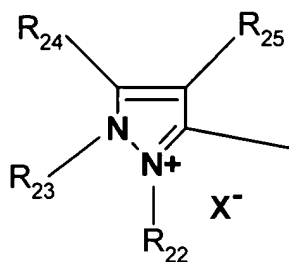
R' denotes C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals.

d) the compounds of formula (VII) below :

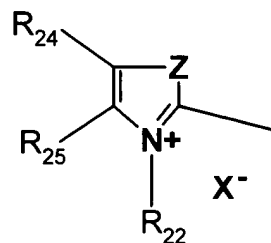


in which,

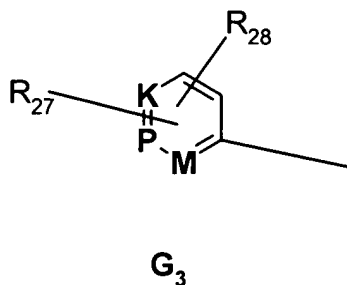
the symbol G represents a group chosen from structures G1 to G3 below:



G₁



G₂



in which,

R_{22} denotes C_1 - C_4 alkyl radicals or a phenyl radical optionally having a substituent chosen from C_1 - C_4 alkyl radicals and halogen atoms chosen from chlorine, bromine, iodine and fluorine,

R_{23} denotes C_1 - C_4 alkyl radicals or a phenyl radical,

R_{24} and R_{25} , which may be identical or different, denote C_1 - C_4 alkyl radicals or a phenyl radical or, in the case of structure G_1 , can together form a benzene ring having at least one substituent chosen from C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy and NO_2 radicals, and in the case of structure G_2 , can together form a benzene ring optionally having at least one substituent chosen from C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy and NO_2 radicals,

R_{24} can also denote a hydrogen atom,

Z denotes an oxygen atom, a sulphur atom or $-NR_{23}$ groups;

M denotes $-CH$, $-CR$ where R is chosen from C_1 - C_4 alkyl radicals or $-NR_{26}(X^-)_r$ groups, wherein r is zero or 1,

K denotes -CH, -CR where R is chosen from C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals, or -NR₂₆(X⁻)_r groups wherein r is zero or 1,

P denotes -CH, -CR where R is chosen from C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals, or -NR₂₆(X⁻)_r groups wherein r is zero or 1,

5 R₂₆ denotes an oxygen atom, C₁-C₄ alkoxy radicals or C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals,

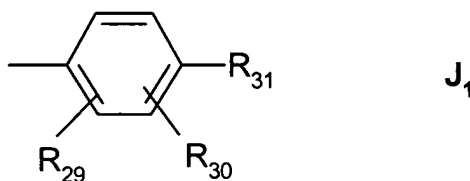
R₂₇ and R₂₈, which may be identical or different, denote a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom chosen from chlorine, bromine, iodine and fluorine, C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals, C₁-C₄ alkoxy radicals and an -NO₂ radical,

10 X⁻ denotes an anion, preferably chosen from chloride, iodide, methyl sulphate, ethyl sulphate, acetate and perchlorate, and

wherein at least one of K, M or P denotes -NR₂₆(X⁻)_r, and

wherein the symbol J represents:

(a) a group of structure J₁ below:



15 in which,

R₂₉ denotes a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom chosen from chlorine, bromine, iodine and fluorine, C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals, C₁-C₄ alkoxy radicals, a radical -OH, a radical

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-NO₂, -NHR₃₂ radicals, -NR₃₃R₃₄ radicals, -NHCO(C₁-C₄)alkyl radicals, or forms with R₃₀ a 5- or 6-membered ring which may contain at least one hetero atom chosen from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur ;

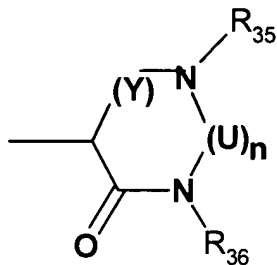
5 R₃₀ denotes a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom chosen from chlorine, bromine, iodine and fluorine, C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals, C₁-C₄ alkoxy radicals, or forms, with R₃₁ or R₃₂, a 5- or 6-membered ring which may contain at least one hetero atom chosen from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur;

R₃₁ denotes a hydrogen atom, an -OH radical, -NHR₃₂ radicals or -NHR₃₃R₃₄ radicals;

10 R₃₂ denotes a hydrogen atom, C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals, C₁-C₄ monohydroxyalkyl radicals, C₂-C₄ polyhydroxyalkyl radicals or a phenyl radical;

R₃₃ and R₃₄, which may be identical or different, denote C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals, C₁-C₄ monohydroxyalkyl radicals or C₂-C₄ polyhydroxyalkyl radicals;

15 (b) a 5- or 6-membered nitrogenous heterocyclic group which can contain at least one other hetero atom and/or at least one carbonyl group and which can have at least one substituent chosen from C₁-C₄ alkyl, amino or phenyl radicals, and in particular a group of structure J₂ below :

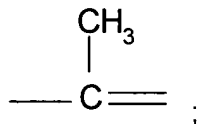


J₂

in which,

R₃₅ and R₃₆, which may be identical or different, denote a hydrogen atom, C₁-C₄ alkyl or phenyl radicals,

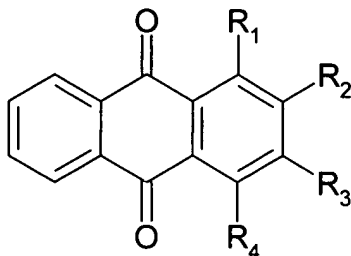
5 Y denotes a -CO- radical or a radical



n = 0 or 1, where, when n denotes 1, U denotes a -CO- radical.

The direct dyes may also be in the form of acidic or cationic anthraquinonic dyes.

10 The preferred acid anthraquinonic dyes are represented by formulae (VIII) below:



(VIII)

in which:

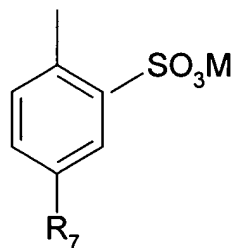
R₁ denotes a hydrogen atom, a -NH₂ radical, or a -NHR₅ radical, as defined below,

R₂ denotes a hydrogen atom or a -SO₃M radical where M denotes H or an alkaline or alkaline-earth counterion, an organic amine which may be hydroxylated or not hydroxylated, or ammonia,

R₃ denotes a hydrogen atom or a -OH radical,

R₄ denotes a -NHR₆, -OH, or -NHR₅ radical,

R₅ denotes a radical of structure below:



in which R₇ represents a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical,

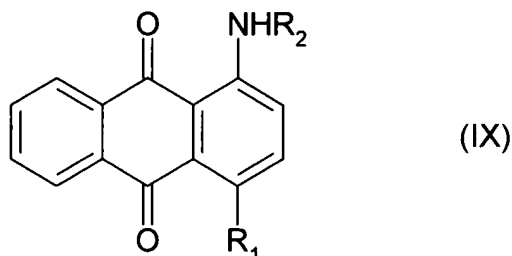
R₆ denotes a linear or cyclic C₁-C₆ alkyl radical,

and in which formula (VIII), at least one -SO₃M radical is present.

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The cationic anthraquinonic dyes are represented by formula (IX) below:



in which:

R₁ denotes a hydrogen atom, a -OH radical, a -NH₂ radical, or a
5 -NH(C₁-C₄)alkyl radical,

R₂ denotes a -(CH₂)_n-NR₃R₄(R₅)_m- radical, in which n denotes 1 or 10, m
denotes zero or 1, and

R₃, R₄, R₅ which may be identical or different, denotes a hydrogen atom or a
C₁-C₄ alkyl radical, and

10 wherein R₃ and R₄, with the nitrogenous atom, can form a 5- or 6-membered
heterocycle group which can contain at least one other hetero atom chosen from
nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur and optionally having at least one substituent chosen from
C₁-C₄ alkyl radicals, amino radicals, and phenyl radicals.

15 These direct dyes, are generally present in the dye composition according to the
invention in proportions which can range from about 0.001 to about 10% by weight, and
preferably from about 0.05 to about 5% by weight, relative to the total weight of the
composition.

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Needless to say, a person skilled in the art will take care to select the optional complementary compound(s) mentioned above such that the advantageous properties intrinsically associated with the dye composition according to the invention are not, or are not substantially, adversely affected by the addition(s) envisaged.

The dye composition according to the invention can be formulated at acidic, neutral or alkaline pH, it being possible for the pH to vary, for example, from 3 to 12 and preferably from 7 to 11 and even more preferably from 8.5 to 10, and for it be adjusted using basifying agents or acidifying agents that are previously well known. As basifying agents, mention may be made of aqueous ammonia, alkaline carbonates, alkanolamines, for example mono-, di- and triethanolamines and derivatives thereof, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, and compounds of formula:



in which R is a propylene residue optionally substituted with a hydroxyl group or a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical; R₁₄, R₁₅, R₁₆ and R₁₇, simultaneously or independently of each other, represent a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₄ alkyl or C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkyl radical.

The acidifying agents are conventionally inorganic or organic acids such as, for example, hydrochloric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid and phosphoric acid.

The composition applied to the hair can be in various forms, such as in the form of a liquid, a cream or a gel or in any other form which is suitable for dyeing the hair. In particular, it can be packaged under pressure in an aerosol can in the presence of a propellant and can form a mousse.

5 Another subject of the present invention relates to a process for dyeing the hair, by direct dyeing, which consists in applying a dye composition as defined above to wet or dry hair, then in leaving the said composition to act, preferably for 3 to 60 minutes approximately, in rinsing the hair, then optionally in washing it, then in rinsing it again and then in drying it.

10 It is also possible to leave the composition to act and then dry it.

Concrete examples illustrating the invention will now be given.

EXAMPLE 1:

The following dyeing composition was prepared:

15	Direct dye (1)*	0.1 g
	Decyl alcohol oxyethylenated with 5.3 mol of	
	ethylene oxide	2.0 g
	Lauric acid	1.0 g
	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	5.0 g
	Pemulen TR1 from Goodrich (acrylic acid/C ₁₀ -C ₃₀	

alkyl acrylates crosslinked copolymer) 0.51 g
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol. . . .q.s. . pH. 9.5
Demineralized water. . . . q.s.p. 100 g

* dye (1): 1-amino-2-nitro-4-N-(β -hydroxyethyl)amino-5-methylbenzene

5 After 24 hours, the viscosity of this composition was measured using a Contrave viscometer at 25°C. The viscosity recorded was 200 cp.

 This composition was then applied to locks of natural grey hair containing 90% white hairs and the composition was left to stand on the hair for 30 minutes. The locks were then rinsed with running water and dried.

10 The locks were dyed in a shade which, quantified in terms of the Munsell value (ASTM standard D 1535-68, which defines the colour: H denoting the shade or Hue, V denoting the intensity or Value, and C denoting the purity or Chromacity), on a Minolta CM 2002 colorimeter, was as follows:

in H,V,C: 7.5 R 4.7/2.9.

15 The control locks (not dyed) had an H,V,C shade: 3.8 Y 5.7/1.6.

 The composition prepared above was also stored for one month at a temperature of 4°C.

 The composition thus stored was then applied to locks of hair of the same quality and according to the same procedure as above.

in H,V,C: 7.9 R 4.7/2.8

$I = (C/5) \times 2\Delta H + 6\Delta V + 3\Delta C$ (this equation being described in the publication:

Thus, the change in Colour I_b (colour variation index between the locks dyed using the composition stored for one month at a temperature of 4°C and that of the locks dyed using the initial composition) relative to the initial coloration I_a (colour variation index of the locks dyed using the initial composition and that of the control locks), quantified in %, was 3.7%.

A dye composition similar to that of Example 1 was prepared, with a viscosity equal to that of Example 1, based on polymer of the prior art, but simply replacing the 0.51 g of Pemulen TR1 by 0.57 g of Carbopol 980 from the company Goodrich (crosslinked polyacrylic acid of the prior art - MW 4,000,000).

Locks of natural hair containing 90% white hairs were dyed using the initial composition (i.e. before storage) and according to a procedure identical to that of Example 1, in a shade, expressed in terms of H,V,C, equal to : 8.1 R 4.9/2.9. Locks of

natural hair containing 90% white hairs were dyed using the same composition but stored for one month at 4°C. The shade obtained was:

H,V,C: 8.7R 4.8/2.8.

The ratio I_b/I_a applied to this example, and quantified in %, was 8.5%.

5 Conclusion

After storage for one month at 4°C, the dye composition of Example 1 comprising a crosslinked polymer in accordance with the present invention has a dyeing power which is considerably superior to that of the dye composition of Example 2 comprising a crosslinked polymer of the prior art, since the degradation, which is expressed by the ratio I_b/I_a , quantified in %, is only 3.7% in the case of Example 1, whereas it is 8.5% in the case of Example 2.

10 EXAMPLE 3:

The following dye composition was prepared:

Direct dye (2)*	0.1 g
Decyl alcohol oxyethylenated with 5.3 mol of	
ethylene oxide	2.0 g
Lauric acid	1.0 g
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	5.0 g
Pemulen TR1 from Goodrich (acrylic acid/ C_{10} - C_{30}	
alkyl acrylates crosslinked copolymer)	0.54 g

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol. . .q.s. pH 9.5

Demineralized water.q.s.p 100 g

* direct dye (2): 1,4,5,8-tetraaminoanthraquinone (at 30%, dispersed on lignosulphate).

5 After 24 hours, the viscosity of this composition was measured using a Contrave
viscometer at 25°C. The viscosity recorded was 220 cp.

This composition was then applied to locks of permanent-waved grey hair
containing 90% white hairs and the composition was left to stand on the hair for 30
minutes. The locks were then rinsed with running water and dried.

10 The locks were dyed in a shade which, quantified in terms of the Munsell value,
was as follows, in H,V,C: 4.1 B 4.2/2.4.

The control locks (not dyed) had an H,V,C shade: 4.4 Y 5.9/1.6.

The abovementioned composition was then stored for one month at a
temperature of 4°C.

15 The composition thus stored was then applied to locks of hair of the same quality
and according to the same procedure as above.

The shade of the locks dyed using this composition stored at 4°C was as follows,
in terms of H,V,C: 2.1 B 4.4/2.2.

The ratio I_b (colour variation index between the locks dyed using the composition
stored for one month at a temperature of 4°C and that of the locks dyed using the initial

composition) to I_a (colour variation index between the locks dyed using the initial composition and that of the control locks), quantified in %, was 9.8%.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 4:

A dye composition similar to that of Example 3 was prepared, with a viscosity
5 equal to that of Example 3, based on polymer of the prior art, but simply replacing the
0.54 g of Pemulen TR1 by 0.67 g of Carbopol 2984 from the company Goodrich
(crosslinked polyacrylic acid of the prior art - MW 3,000,000).

Locks of permanent-waved hair containing 90% white hairs were dyed using the
initial composition (i.e. before storage) and according to a procedure identical to that of
10 Example 3, in a shade, expressed in terms of H,V,C, equal to : 5.4 B 4.1/3.1.

Locks of permanent-waved hair containing 90% white hairs were dyed using the
same composition but stored for one month at 4°C. The shade obtained was, in terms
of H, V, C, equal to: 1.6 B 4.3/1.9.

The ratio I_b/I_a applied to this example, and quantified in %, was 22.9%.

Conclusion:

After storage for one month at 4°C, the dye composition of Example 3
comprising a crosslinked polymer in accordance with the present invention has a dyeing
power which is considerably superior to that of the dye composition of Example 4
comprising a crosslinked polymer of the prior art, since the degradation, which is
20 expressed by the ratio I_b/I_a , quantified in %, is only 9.8% in the case of Example 3,

whereas it is 22.9% in the case of Example 4.

EXAMPLE 5:

The following dye composition was prepared:

	Direct dye (3)*	0.15 g
5	Decyl alcohol oxyethylenated with 5.3 mol of	
	ethylene oxide	2.0 g
	Lauric acid	1.0 g
	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	5.0 g
	Pemulen TR1 from Goodrich (acrylic acid/C ₁₀ -C ₃₀	
10	alkyl acrylates crosslinked copolymer)	0.52 g
	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol . . q.s. .pH	9.5
	Demineralized water.q.s.p	100 g

* direct dye (3): 1,4-bis-N,N'-[(β,γ-dihydroxypropyl)amino]anthraquinone.

After 24 hours, the viscosity of this composition was measured using a Contrave
viscometer at 25°C. The viscosity recorded was 210 cp.

This composition was then applied to locks of natural grey hair containing 90%
white hairs and was left to stand on the hair for 30 minutes. The locks were then rinsed
with running water and dried.

The locks were dyed in a shade which, quantified in terms of the Munsell value,
was as follows, in terms of H,V,C: 5.9 GY 5.1/1.0.

The control locks (not dyed) had an H,V,C shade: 3.8Y 5.7/1.6.

The abovementioned composition was then stored for one month at a temperature of 4°C.

The composition thus stored was then applied to locks of hair of the same quality and according to the same procedure as above.

The shade of the locks dyed using this composition stored at 4°C was as follows, in terms of H,V,C: 1.2 GY 5.1/1.1.

The ratio I_b (colour variation index between the locks dyed using the composition stored for one month at a temperature of 4°C and that of the locks dyed using the initial composition) to I_a (colour variation index between the locks dyed using the initial composition and that of the control locks), quantified in %, was 16.6%.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 6:

A dye composition similar to that of Example 5 was prepared, with a viscosity equal to that of Example 5, based on polymer of the prior art, but simply replacing the 0.52 g of Pemulen TR1 by 0.65 g of Carbopol 2984 from the company Goodrich (crosslinked polyacrylic acid of the prior art).

Locks of natural hair containing 90% white hairs were dyed using the initial composition (i.e. before storage) and according to a procedure identical to that of Example 5, in a shade, expressed in terms of H,V,C, equal to : 6.6 GY 5.2/1.0.

Locks of natural hair containing 90% white hairs were dyed using the same composition but stored for one month at 4°C. The shade obtained was, in terms of H,V,C, equal to: 10.0 Y 5.4/1.2.

The ratio I_b/I_a applied to this example, and quantified in %, was 34.2%.

5 Conclusion

After storage for one month at 4°C, the dye composition of Example 5 comprising a crosslinked polymer in accordance with the present invention has a dyeing power which is considerably superior to that of the dye composition of Example 6 comprising a crosslinked polymer of the prior art, since the degradation, which is
10 expressed by the ratio I_b/I_a , quantified in %, is only 16.6% in the case of Example 5, whereas it is 34.2% in the case of Example 6.